19501105T020000

X-LOTUS-CHARSET
UTF-8

Version
2.0

PRODID
-//Lotus Development Corporation//NONSGML Notes 8.5.3//EN_S

METHOD
REQUEST

TZID
Eastern

Start Date/Time
19501105T020000

TZOFFSETFROM
-0400

TZOFFSETTO
-0500

Recurrence Rule
FREQ=YEARLY;BYMINUTE=0;BYHOUR=2;BYDAY=1SU;BYMONTH=11

19500312T020000

Start Date/Time
19500312T020000

TZOFFSETFROM
-0500

TZOFFSETTO
-0400

Recurrence Rule
FREQ=YEARLY;BYMINUTE=0;BYHOUR=2;BYDAY=2SU;BYMONTH=3

Conference Call -- PPh Discussion Group

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Start Date/Time
20140203T103000

End Date/Time
20140203T113000

Time Transparency
OPAQUE

DTSTAMP
20140131T211637Z

Sequence Number
0

Attendee mailto:[redacted]@amwater.com
Role CHAIR
RSVP FALSE

Attendee mailto:Arguto.William@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[redacted]@dupont.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:bucher@niehs.nih.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Burns.Fran@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Capacasa.jon@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Caporale.Cynthia@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[redacted]@reiclabs.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:christopher.weis@nih.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT

RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:Clark.Becki@epa.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]@dow.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]@matricresearch.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:edward.c.cox2.mil@mail.mil**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]@matricinnovates.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:gregory.l.grant.mil@mail.mil**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:letitia.tierney@wv.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]@amwater.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:loc3@cdc.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]@amwater.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:[redacted]matricinnovates.com**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:martha.a.mcelfresh@wv.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:masten@niehs.nih.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee **mailto:miller.aubrey@nih.gov**
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT

RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 4 - CBI]@dow.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]@matricinnovates.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]@reiclabs.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]@amwater.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 4 - CBI]@amwater.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Sayles.Gregory@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]@reiclabs.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Singhvi.Raj@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]@matricresearch.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:[Ex. 4 - CBI]@usa.dupont.com
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:vck3@cdc.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:walter.m.ivey@wv.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Attendee mailto:Werner.Lora@epa.gov
Role REQ-PARTICIPANT
RSVP TRUE

Categories
PUBLIC

Description

<FFFF__=0ABBF6E2DFE07A598f9e8a93df93@amwater.net>":C onference call Info :
Dial In # Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Meeting ID

Suggested Agenda :

Current Detection Limits
PPh & DiPPh analysis results to date
H ealth Based Standard(s) for PPh & DiPPh
Formaldyhyde (see the blog be low that was posted yesterday on this issue)

January 30, 20 14
The West Virginia Formaldehyde Claim Is Nonsense

Posted by Der ek
This morning I heard reports of formaldehyde being found in Charl eston, West Virginia water samples as a result of the recent chemical spill there. My first thought, as a chemist, was "You know, that d oesn't make any sense". A closer look confirmed that view, and led me to even more dubious things about this news story. Read on - there's some chemistry for a few paragraphs, and then near the end we get to the eyebrow-raising stuff.

The compound that spilled was (4-methylc yclohexane)methanol, abbreviated as 4-MCHM. That's its structure over there.
For the nonchemists in the audience, here's a chance to show how chemical nomenclature works. Those lines represent bonds between atoms, and if the atom isn't labeled with its own letter, it's a car bon (this compound has one one labeled atom, that O for oxygen). Thes e sorts of carbons take four bonds each, and that means that there ar e a number of hydrogens bonded to them that aren't shown. You'd add on e, two, or three hydrogens as needed to each to take each one up to four bonds.
The six-membered ring in the middle is "cyclohexane" in o rganic chemistry lingo. You'll note two things coming off it, at oppo site ends of the ring. The small branch is a methyl group (one carbon) \, and the other one is a methyl group subsituted with an alcohol (OH) . The one-carbon alcohol compound (CH3OH) is methanol, and the rules of chemical naming say that the "methanol-like" part of this structure takes priority, so it's named as a methanol molecule with a ring stu ck to its carbon. And that ring has another methyl group, which means that its position needs to be specified. The ring carbon that has the "methanol" gets numbered as #1 (priority again), so the one with the methyl group, counting over, is #4. So this compound's full name is (4-methylcyclohexane)methanol.
I went into that naming detail becaus e it turns out to be important. This spill, needless to say, was a t errible thing that never should have happened. Dumping a huge load of industrial solvent into a river is a crime in both the legal and moral senses of the word. Early indications are that negligence had a role in the accident, which I can easily believe, and if so, I hope that those responsible are prosecuted, both for justice to be served and as a warning to others. Handling industrial chemicals involves a great deal of responsibility, and as a working chemist it pisses me off to see people doing it so poorly. But this accident, like any news stor y involving any sort of chemistry, also manages to show how little an yone outside the field understands anything about chemicals at all.
I say that because among the many lawsuits being filed, there are some that show (thanks, Chemjobber!) that the lawyers appear to believe t hat the chemical spill was a mixture of 4-methylcyclohexane and methan ol. Not so. This is a misreading of the name, a mistake that a non-ch emist might make because the rest of the English language doesn't usua lly build up nouns the way organic chemistry does. Chemical nomenclatu re is way too logical and cut-and-dried to be anything like a natural language; you really can draw a complex compound's structure just by reading its name closely enough. This error is a little like deciding that a hairdryer must be a device made partly out of hair.

I'm not ex aggerating. The court filing, by the law firm of Thompson and Barney , says explicitly :
30. The combination chemical 4-MCHM is artificially created by comb ining methylclyclohexane (sic) with methanol.
31. Two component part s of 4-MCHM are methylcyclohexane and methanol which are both known da ngerous and toxic chemicals that can cause latent dread disease such a s cancer.
Sure thing, guys, just like the two component parts of do gwood trees are dogs and wood. Chemically, this makes no sense whatso ever. Now, it's reasonable to ask if 4-MCHM can chemically degrade to methanol and 4-methylcyclohexane. Without going into too much detail , the answer is "No". You don't get to break carbon-carbon bonds that way, not without a lot of energy. If you ran the chemical (at high te mperature) through some sort of catalytic cracking reactor at an oil r efinery, you might be able to get something like that to happen (alth ough I'd expect other things as well, probably all at the same time) , but otherwise, no. For the same sorts of reasons, you're not going to be able to get formaldehyde out of this compound, either, not wi thout similar conditions. Air and sunlight and water aren't going to d o it, and if bacteria and fungi metabolize it, I'd expect things lik e (4-methylcyclohexane)carboxaldehyde and (4-methylcyclohexane)carboxy lic acid, among others. I would not expect them to break off that sin gle-carbon alcohol as formaldehyde.

Summary
Conference Call -- PPh Discussion Group **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

ORGANIZER (CN="Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy e/WVAWC/AWWSC")
mailto:Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy @amwater.com

UID
1C9356239C03251C85257C710073FCC9-Lotus_Notes_Generated

X-LOTUS-BROADCAST
FALSE

X-LOTUS-UPDATE-SEQ
1

X-LOTUS-UPDATE-WISL

$S:1;$L:1;$B:1;$R:1;$E:1;$W:1;$O:1;$M:1;RequiredAttendees:1;INetRequiredNames:1;AltRequiredNames:1;StorageRequiredNames:1;OptionalAttendees:1;INetOptionalNames:1;AltOptionalNames:1;StorageOptionalNames:1

X-LOTUS-NOTESVERSION
2

X-LOTUS-NOTICETYPE
I

X-LOTUS-APPTTYPE
3

X-LOTUS-CHILD-UID
1C9356239C03251C85257C710073FCC9